

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1836.

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred "so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Geological Survey," have had that subject under consideration and ask leave to

Report.

The question may arise in the minds of many not particularly acquainted with the subject, what is meant by "Geology" and a "Geological Survey." By the word Geology, is meant the name of that science which treats of the formation and structure of the globe, or of the crust of the earth. The facts which have been ascertained by those who have turned their attention to this subject, being collected together and put into a connected form, constitute this science.

In detail, it would describe the different kinds of rocks and soils which we find upon, or in the earth—the substances of which they are composed, &c the materials or minerals, whether useful or otherwise, which may be embodied in them. It also describes and explains, as far as human observation has discovered, or human reason can infer from the facts obtained, those laws of nature by which these productions have been found—what circumstances vary or modify the actions, and consequently the results of these general laws. In a word, what we mean by Geology, is a knowledge of the different kinds of rocks and mineral substances of which the earth is composed.

By a *Geological Survey*, is meant an examination of the rocks, soils and mineral matters in a certain territory, by some one who passes over it and ascertains by mere inspection, or in some instances by blasting or boring, what kinds of rocks, soils, mines or minerals are contained therein. And it may perhaps be the proper place here to remark, that, although it would be immense labor to examine every inch of surface in a given territory, tho' small, it would also in most instances be somewhat unnecessary to explore the whole, for such is the regularity with which the laws of nature have operated in the distribution of mineral matters, that a safe judgment may be given or inference drawn from knowing the general character of the rocks or formations which extend through such territory. It may be laid down as a general rule, warranted by long and careful research of Geologists, that certain kinds of minerals usually occur in certain kinds of rocks. That certain kinds of rocks are indications of certain kinds of soil. That certain properties in some kinds of rocks, make them unfit for one pur-

pose, and fit for another; and hence the survey of any region or section of country is greatly facilitated, and the labor thereof abridged, inasmuch as it saves a useless search for minerals, which, geological knowledge of this kind will tell you cannot be found there.

The importance of a Geological Survey to the State of Maine will suggest itself on a moment's consideration of the subject. Its object is—to ascertain the mineral wealth of the country, and consequently its value either as a public or private possession.

The history of past ages, as well as every day's experience proves, that in proportion as the mines and minerals of a nation are developed and put in requisition, the more abundant are or may be the comforts and luxuries of that nation. Indeed one of the most distinguishing traits between a civilized and a savage, or a barbarous people, is, the greater use which the former make of the metals, or other materials of the rocks or mineral kind which have been brought to light by the researches of the miner or the geologist. And this use of such articles has been the principal means of lifting the one, above the helplessness of the other. None, we presume, will deny that the wealth of nations does consist, in part, at least of the abundance of what we call comforts and conveniences and if these comforts and these conveniences are made up in a great degree by the use of the articles spoken of surely that nation or people, who has the most of them, and by consequence has become the most civilized, is inevitably the most wealthy and powerful. But if these materials remain hidden and untouched—if the hand of science or of enterprising art is not extended to dig them out and manufacture them into useful products, of what use are they to the nation possessing them? An ignorance of their existence is as bad, and the neglect of using them if possessed, is worse, than not possessing them at all; for we hold, that it is thrice more reproachful for a people to slumber over such possessions, and suffer them to lie in the mine and in the quarry unexplored and unsought for, than it is to find upon searching, that they do not exist in their territory. Every State or nation should know, as well as an individual, what she is worth. To do this, she must fully understand her resources, and know what she has, as well as what she has not; and to become informed in these matters, there is no other way under heaven, than to explore her domains and learn the value and the amount of what may be found in the search.

Impressed with this belief, other States have caused their territories to be explored by experienced Geologists and a report made to their several Legislatures, embodying the facts which they have discovered. Massachusetts, South Carolina, North Carolina, and, if we mistake not, New Jersey have already finished the work. Delaware and Connecticut are now doing it, and the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are about ordering surveys to be made in their respective borders.

Slight examinations of small sections of our State by amateurs, and accidental discoveries by those not

particularly engaged in such pursuits, have already elicited the fact that Maine is not a whit behind her sister States in mineralogical treasures. These casual observations and facts have turned the attention of speculators to these things. Companies, organized for the purpose of profiting thereby, have actually employed Geologists to explore and report to them their discoveries, and the results of their labors amply corroborate the above assertions in regard to the abundance of valuable minerals among us. By this, we do not mean that we can boast of the gold and silver of Potosi, or the gems of Golconda, but that we have those articles which when considered with reference to the great prosperity and permanent stability which their possession and use ensure to a people, are a thousand fold more valuable.

Granite and Marble and Iron have been scattered in our borders with a profuse and liberal hand. Copper and Lead and Zinc—metals administering to innumerable wants, and useful in almost every situation and calling in life, are no doubt to be found in Maine. Soapstone and Sandstone, we are informed, have also been found. Slate is abundant, and we doubt not that Coal will one day be found in quantities sufficient to do away the dependence which we now have upon our neighbors. We have also among us clays of different kinds for pottery, from that suitable for the brown earthen jug, to the porcelain vase—ochres for paints, and alum and copperas for the Dyer, exist, beyond a doubt, in our region, but untouched and unused, while thousands and hundreds of thousands of our dollars are poured into the pockets of our more enterprising neighbors for products from those very articles. Indeed we seriously believe that while we pay so much to others, we have the very substances we purchase, either in a crude state, or ready prepared, in plenty among us, resting undisturbed in the very spot where they were deposited by the Creator himself.

In order to prove that what we have thus advanced is not mere conjecture, permit us to enter into some detail of the kind, character and description of those rocks and mineral substances which are known to be found among us.

GRANITE. This rock, so abundantly used as a building material, is found in vast quantities in our State in all its varieties and in all its qualities. The quarries in different parts of the State, of this article, are extensively and profitably wrought, and immense quantities are annually shipped to different States of the Union. This rock is usually composed or made up of three ingredients, viz. *feldspar, mica and quartz*, and accordingly, as these ingredients predominate or occur blended more or less intimately, will the quality vary. When these ingredients are combined together, each one somewhat large in size, or in familiar language, "coarse," the granitic mass will be difficult to work and consequently not so valuable for architectural purposes, but when the materials are fine or each separate ingredient occurs in small masses and uniformly and intimately blended together, and contains no foreign matter to discolor or injure it, the material

becomes of a good quality and useful in structures of a durable and solid kind.

These three ingredients may be easily distinguished even by those who have not much practical experience in mineralogy.

The feldspar presents, generally, a white appearance, and when put in such a position as to throw the reflection of the light directly to the eye, it gives a sort of *silky* lustre.

The quartz generally presents a more vitreous or glassy appearance, being more dark in color. The mica is oftentimes of a black and glistening color, and made up of small scales or *flakes*.

When this last ingredient, the mica, predominates, the granite becomes more liable to split in certain directions with facility, and has received the name of *gneiss*.

This is the variety, probably, which is most abundant in Maine, and which, under the name of granite, is so much sought for and used as a building material in most of the maritime cities of the several States.

No data are now within our reach by which we can ascertain the amount of Granite shipped from the several quarries now opened. From Hallowell there is not less than 12,000 tons shipped per annum.

From North Yarmouth, 3,000 tons.

The quarry at Bluehill sends out annually, not less than \$100,000 worth. These are but three of the many quarries now in operation, and the whole now opened and in use, are but a small part of what may be wrought if necessary.

During the past summer numerous large formations of this substance have been discovered on the seaboard and in the interior, excellent in quality and inexhaustible in quantity.

GNEISS. Although the kind of rock above described may be considered by some as coming strictly under this appellation, yet there is a variety which more particularly comes under it. It is a variety where the mica more largely prevails than in the other, and gives it a decidedly slaty structure and renders it liable to split into sheets or tables of less thickness than the other kind, and to have less solidity. Of this kind we have many formations, especially on the seaboard, one of which some of your Committee now recollect at Harpswell, and furnishes good *flag stones* for sidewalks.

GRAPHIC GRANITE. There is a variety of granite in which the mica is absent and the quartz appears among the feldspar in a somewhat parallel position with considerable regularity, resembling in some degree the rude writing of the ancients, and from this circumstance is called *graphic granite*. Accompanying formations of this kind the feldspar is not unfrequently found in large detached masses and of great purity. As this last material enters into the manufacture of porcelain when decomposed by art or nature, it becomes an object of importance to this business.

In some parts of the State extensive beds or formations of these materials occur, which might undoubtedly be made subservient to this art, either on the spot or exported to other places for a supply.

From one quarry in Connecticut more than 500 tons of Feldspar are annually exported to England to be manufactured there. To search out the extent, situation, and circumstances attending these formations above named and others of the kind, and also to judge and pronounce of their quality, would be the legitimate objects of this survey.

SIEHITE. When the mica in this kind of rock is absent, and its place supplied by another material, known by the name of *Hornblende*, it is called *Sie-*

nite. This is considered, by many, and perhaps not improperly, to be a variety of Granite, as two of the ingredients, viz. the *feldspar* and *quartz* help make up the mass. This substance does not split so readily as the other variety, or the *gneiss*, but it is considered more durable and less liable to be changed by the action of the weather upon it. When of a bluish tint it is thought to be more valuable, as being less liable to change by time, than when of a lighter, or of a greenish tinge. Quarries of this material have been discovered, as we have been informed, in Kennebunk Port, or vicinity, and buildings have been erected of it. Large quantities of the green variety, have also been found in the western part of Kennebec County, and there is no doubt that other deposits of it, may yet be found now lying unknown, and of course without value to the public or its possessors.

(To be concluded next week.)

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Diseases of Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent "Albert," in a late number of your paper, makes some inquiries concerning worms in the head of sheep. I beg leave to second these inquiries, as the subject is one of interest and importance to the farmer.

In the first place, permit me to offer this question—do worms in the head of sheep ever produce disease or cause death? A correct solution of this question, is, it appears to me, the first thing to be settled in prosecuting our enquiries on this subject. For if they are not the cause of disease or death, we must look further for the causes of death in those animals which it has been supposed have died from this circumstance; and, on the other hand, if they are the root of all the evil with which they have been charged, there is an obvious necessity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with their economy and habits, in order that we may understand how we can best counteract their ravages. For my own part, I must acknowledge that I have not had an opportunity of practically investigating the subject sufficiently to hazard an opinion.

I have never seen a full history of this worm, (*æstrus ovis* of Naturalists), and am inclined to believe that its history is not thoroughly known, or at least, that it has not been published. The substance of the history which I have seen is, that the fly deposits its egg in the nostrils of the sheep in the month of August. The egg soon produces a maggot, which crawls up and bodies itself in the nasal sinus, where it remains until warm weather returns the ensuing spring, when it disengages itself from its hold, and is thrown out at the nose—crawls into the litter of the barn-yard, passes into the chrysalis, and thence into the perfect or fly state, when it prepares the way for another generation and dies.

I will now give the results of some observations which I am unable fully to reconcile with this theory.

In the latter part of the month of March, 1835, I lost a sheep. The symptoms of disease while living, and the internal appearances after death, were the following. She first exhibited signs of illness about two weeks before. These signs were, unusual weakness, stupidity, heaviness of the eyes, drooping of the head, and when lying down, frequently resting her head on the floor—appetite tolerably good, and continued so till the last. I watched and attended her closely. The same symptoms continued, increasing in degree, till death. I was with her when she died, and immediately proceed-

ed to an examination. I had supposed that her disorder might be the *rot*, and first examined the heart, liver, &c. with the view of testing the correctness of my suspicions. Finding here no evidence of disease, I did not examine all the internal organs, but turned my attention to the nasal cavities. I found these *completely filled* with worms, which circumstance I then concluded, caused her death. I took out and counted twenty-four, and perhaps might not find them all. They were of various sizes—the largest were, I should judge, about an inch and a half long, and of nearly the diameter of a common goose-quill—were of a lightish grey color with transverse stripes of black. The smallest were not more than a third of an inch in length, and of a proportionate diameter, and were entirely white, with the exception of a small dark spot on the head. There were various intermediate sizes, but the larger ones only were striped.

Now if these worms were all of one species or variety, and the eggs of which were all deposited within one month, or indeed, within two or three months, how will you account for the great difference in their size? Again, would all these worms have left the sheep the same season? Would there have been sufficient time from the first of April, for the small ones to attain their full size in their larva state, get into the perfect state, and lay the eggs for another generation in August? If they would not all have left the sheep the same season, there must either be two species of them, or else some of the same species live longer than others; that is, some are in the larva state one season, and others longer. But I know of no species of insects to which such a rule will apply—for so far as I am acquainted, the period of existence in each state, is the same or about the same, throughout the same species.

Soon after the death of the sheep above mentioned, I had another taken with the same symptoms. She was naturally of a strong constitution, and when taken, was in good order. She failed very rapidly. The symptoms being almost precisely the same as those of the preceding case, I inferred, of course, that her disorder was similar. Believing that she could not live long, I suggested to Dr. Nourse of this town, the possibility of saving her by *trepanning*, and either extracting the worms with instruments, or filling the cavities with some substance that might destroy them. And at my request Dr. N. performed that operation. The animal was at this time so weak that she could not rise without assistance, and the Doctor remarked that he thought there could be no risk in performing the operation, for it was impossible she could live long unless she obtained relief. The skull was trepanned immediately over each eye, where the principal lodgement of worms had been observed in the other subject. We were however, unable to find more than one or two worms, and those not of the largest size; but thinking there might be others beyond reach, we filled the cavities with olive oil* and closed the skin over the apertures.

The appearances developed by the surgical operation, made us at the time extremely doubtful whether her disorder was occasioned by worms in the head, and in fact, from the similarity of symptoms in both these cases, we were doubtful whether the worms were the origin of disease in either. But as I was unable to trace the symptoms to any other cause, I thought I would in this instance "let Nature help herself," after having done all I could think of, with any probability that it would do good. So I let the patient alone, only giving her as I had done before, warm, strengthening drinks,

and raising her head to assist her in swallowing them. The sequel, however, to be short, is this—the sheep began to show more favorable symptoms in less than twenty-four hours after the operation, and in thirty-six hours was evidently better, and continued to improve till she finally got entirely well. Now what was the matter with her? What cured her? and what caused the death of the other?

In the month of September last, while I was on a visit to my father in Massachusetts, I examined the head of a fine healthy lamb of the age of four months, which he killed. I found eight or ten worms, some of which I should think were an inch or more in length, and from this down to those just hatched from the egg, and I even found the egg unhatched. From the large size of some of these worms, it would seem that one season would be sufficient for them to get their full growth, then why is it that we find the little worms in the spring?

SANFORD HOWARD.

Hallowell, March, 1836.

P. S. C. VAUGHAN, Esq. lately lost one of his best imported Dishley sheep. She was discovered to be unwell on Friday. She appeared to have a cold, was stuffed at the nose and about the throat. Soon after she was found to be unwell, she began to have spasms. In attempting to walk, she would stagger, and sometimes fall down—would run against the sides of the building where she was kept, and appeared to be in great distress. The spasms increased in frequency and violence, till Sunday morning when she died. I attended at a post mortem examination. I found the "wind pipe" (in common parlance) in an extreme state of glangrene, which had extended itself downwards till it had reached the vitals, and caused death.

The state of flesh which this animal was in when she died, may be worth noticing, as showing the remarkable tendency of this breed to fatten. He had been kept a considerable part of the winter on fresh meadow hay exclusively, yet the fat on the brisket was more than an inch thick. She raised a lamb last year.

S. H.

* I believe that any oil will immediately kill almost any kind of insects on coming in contact with their bodies. The kind of oil mentioned, was used because it happened to be the most convenient at the time.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Uncle Ben's Notions.

MR. TUCKER—In your valuable agricultural journal, you have often solicited farmers to give freely their opinions on the various branches of agriculture, and the method, plan, or system each was pursuing—and would they but do so, it would open an immense fund of useful information. As it is my intention to become a farmer, I have of late been very intimate with Uncle Benjamin, who, though by some called a whimsical old codger, is a very good farmer, and has got along extremely well in the world, notwithstanding he begun poor, and has had a very hard farm to work, without any other income but what it produced.

Uncle is very communicative, and will with pleasure give me any information in his power: and it is my intention to put his ideas on paper lest I forget them, I will send them to you, and if you think they are of any value, you shall be welcome to them. But you must not expect accuracy nor beauty of style, for Uncle is a plain, homespun farmer, who always tells his story blunt, off-hand, and values little the beauty of words, unless they convey good sense. Yet I must say this for him—if he is no admirer of elegance in writing, yet he is a great lover of agricultural works, and often declares that they have been worth 500 per cent. to him.

The other evening, when paying him a visit, he accosted me thus: "Well, Henry, it is time you were a thinking of going to the West, and com-

mencing farming for your." Yes, Uncle, but what can I do at farming with my stunted means, as 300 dollars is all that I can muster. "Sit down here," said he, "and I will tell you how I begun, not for the sake of egotism, but to let you know that much money is not absolutely necessary for an industrious man to make a beginning. But before I commence, let me tell you that it is not income nor possessions which makes a man rich, but industry and economy;—without the one, he never can acquire property, and destitute of the other, he never will retain it. When I was 21, a new suit of homespun clothes, an axe, and ten dollars in cash, was all my property. But I knew how to work, and thought I would take care of my earnings; so I resolved to come here, which was then the far west wilderness, and much I was laughed at for my presumption. But I pushed ahead, and after a hard tramp of 200 miles on foot through woods and mire, I arrived here, not overstocked with cash, nor too well off for shoes. But I looked ahead, and went to work in summer by the month—in winter took jobs of chopping—took good care of my earnings, and when I got a little spare cash, lent it to my trusty neighbors. As for fine clothes, they cost me little at that time; they could not be had, and were not thought of; but as the country advanced, extravagance jumped in with tremendous strides; but I never followed the fashions, thinking that a farm would be better for me in old age, than having worn a few fine coats in youth. I always dressed plain, and never saw but that I was as much respected as the finest dandy that ever topped the fashions. But to return to my narrative. I worked and saved for seven years, by which time I had collected sufficient to pay for this farm. It was the only one unoccupied in the neighborhood, and a hard one it was. My friends all told me that I never could make it a farm worth having. But I looked ahead, resolved to try, and went to work, and you know what it is now." Yes, Uncle, it is called one of the best farms in town, and I now think that I have little reason to fear in commencing with 300 dollars, when you have done so much with ten. It is late, and I must go home, but will come again and receive another lesson, so good night.

HENRY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Deterioration of Plaster.

There has been much complaint among farmers in this vicinity, that plaster did not produce that effect upon our lands which it once did, and that very little if any benefit was derived from it to our crops. While some have attributed the failure to some informality in sowing it the right time of the moon, others, with more propriety perhaps, have been led to question the genuineness of the article.

The manufactory of plaster has been found to be a money making business, and plaster beds have been sought after with great avidity, and it would not be the strangest thing in this day of wonders, if some of these beds were not as purely gypsum as they might be. In the 4th volume of the Genesee Farmer, page 381, we have the following tests given:

Put a quantity of it pulverized into a kettle over the fire, and when heated it gives out a sulphureous smell. If the ebullition or boiling which takes place is considerable, the plaster is good, but if not, it is considered indifferent—and if it remains motionless like sand, it is thought to be hardly worth anything. Another test of its goodness is obtained by putting the powder alone into an iron pot over the fire, and when it bubbles like boiling water, it will admit of a straw being thrust to the bottom without resistance.

That these tests are correct I cannot say. I have tried the plaster from one mill, which gave out no smell in heating, neither did it bubble like boiling water. One of my neighbors tried samples from three different beds, all of which resembled heated sand, neither giving out sulphuric smell, nor bubbling. I would therefore propose the following inquiries: Can these tests be relied on? Is there any plaster which fully answers these tests? If so, where can it be found, and at what prices? Does it injure plaster to kiln dry it before grinding?

As this is a matter in which we are all deeply interested, would not some of your able correspondents confer a great favor upon the public by giving this subject a thorough investigation.

Yours, &c.,

O. R. Q.

East Bloomfield, Jan. 25, 1836.

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

Imported Wheat.

Baltimore January 22d, 1836.

MR. EDITOR—The ship *Everhard*, just arrived here from Bremen, has on board 10,000 bushels of German wheat, which if sold in our market as low as \$1.10 per bushel, will, I am very credibly informed, nett the growers a good profit after paying the freight from Europe here.

Now is not this enough Mr. Editor, to make our agriculturists blush, for their reputation as good farmers, when, instead of our (with the natural fertility and cheapness of our lands) supplying Europe, and the world with breadstuffs, we find that Europe (whose soil is not naturally any better than ours) is absolutely at this time feeding us—and we too a nation of agriculturalists—now is it not necessary for us to inquire into the cause of this: is it not evident that Europeans are better farmers than we are? I know not how to account for this, unless it be that they have had more of the spirit of emulation in improving their old worn out lands, whilst our farmers always alarmed at the idea of associating science and practice in order to improve their worn out lands, are constantly driven from their homes and the homes of their fathers, to the far west in search of a soil which they must believe a quarter of a century's cultivation without any improvement cannot reduce.—When they do find a soil of this description, I say let them emigrate, but if they cannot discover a soil to suit them, let them stay here and follow the plain and simple dictates of nature, and improve their much neglected soil.

A CULTIVATOR OF THE SOIL.

From the New York Cultivator.

JUDGE BUEL.—Sir—Seeing the result of some experiments of yours in the last Cultivator, we feel that we are not alone in failures. We are in the habit of adopting some new plan of agriculture almost every year: endeavoring always to improve our land and at the same time to increase our crops. In some instances I think we have been successful; in others the result of experiments remains to be proved. We wish at this time merely to state the exact product of a small piece of land of ours, lying near the Connecticut river, containing one acre and five eighths; the expense of raising, value of the crop, &c.

The land in question, we planted last year with Indian corn, sugar beet, and ruta бага; manured with about 20 loads of dung to the acre, and ploughed it under. The corn, (a little more than an acre) produced 160 bushels of ears. The sugar beet was a midling crop; and the ruta бага was almost an entire failure, owing probably to too early sowing and green manure.

Last spring we ploughed the ground as soon as it was dry enough; mixed one bushel of oats for the whole piece, sowed it dry, I think, (though we commonly soak and roll it in lime,) harrowed well, then sowed 15 lbs. clover seed and rolled with a heavy roller. The crop grew full five feet high, and before harvest, was almost entirely blown down with high winds, so that we were obliged to pick it up with sickles. Last week we threshed with a machine, and cleaned 98 1-8 bushels of excellent grain. This will sell readily at 84 cents per bushel, which amounts to \$82.74.

The expense of the crop, including threshing, was by accurate estimation \$22.00, leaving for clear profit \$60.74, besides the straw, which would probably sell for twelve or fifteen dollars.

We have never raised so heavy a crop of spring grain before, and attribute this in some measure to the roller, having never made use of one till this year. In October, when the clover was fully grown, we ploughed it under; which with the stubble, we think will be sufficient manure for a good crop of corn next year.

If the above statements are of any value, they are at your service.

T. P. HUNTINGTON,
T. G. HUNTINGTON.

Hadley, Mass., Dec. 28, 1835.

Diffusion of Knowledge.

A royal Sardinian edict was promulgated, so lately as 1825, which forbade every person from learning to read or write, who could not prove the possession of property above the value of fifteen hundred livres. To become a student, the possession of an income of the same sum is necessary.

Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer.
Irrigation.

MR. FESSENDEN:—Sir, It was with deep regret that I read in the Albany "Cultivator," for January, the following editorial notice: "Irrigation.—We have refrained from recommending this branch of improvement, because our climate does not require it, and because it is too expensive for our scale of husbandry. Irrigation is essential in southern climates, as Egypt, Italy, Spain, &c., where rain seldom falls in summer, and where the heat is great and unremitting. With us, drains are far more essential to take off the excess of water than to flood our lands. Systematic irrigation is very expensive requiring the surface to be perfectly graduated, so that water may be completely taken off, as well as spread over the surface at pleasure."

I have regretted it, because I considered the statement founded in error, and having the sanction of that distinguished agriculturalist, Judge Buel, I believed it was calculated to do much injury, inasmuch as it might prevent many farmers from using the means within their control of making much improvement on their land, which in many situations might be done at very inconsiderable expense. Having denied the orthodoxy of the opinions expressed in relation to irrigation by that skilful farmer, the principal editor of the "Cultivator," who possesses so much general agricultural information, and whose opinions have been found so uniformly correct, it will be expected that I should offer some strong reasons to justify my disbelief. Having assumed the burden of proof, I hope to adduce such testimony as will satisfy him that I have at least some foundation for my doubts, if I fail to convince him that he may, in this instance, be in an error.

I would first ask his attention to "The English Improver, or a new survey of husbandry, discovering to the kingdom, that some land, both arable and pasture, may be advanced double or treble; other land to a five or ten-fold; and some to a twenty-fold improvement; yea, some now not worth above one or two shillings per acre, be made thirty or forty, if not more; clearly demonstrated from principles of sound reason, ingenuity, and late but most certain real experiences. Held forth under six pieces of Improvement, first, by floating or watering such lands as are capable thereof, &c. By WALTER BLITH, a lover of ingenuity." Printed in 1640.

On page 22, he says: "but if either thy land be gravel, or of a sound, warm sandie, or mixed nature, and any whit descending, then any running stream will have a gallant operation. The warmer, lighter and sounder is the land, the greater is the advantage. These particulars discovered, out of question thou hast a wonderful advantage before thee, especially if thou hast any great length and quantity of land along the River, or by a great road way side, or else hast any good land floods from great towns or cities, make as much of these advantages, and apprise them as thy lands, for thou hereby thou canst make thy lands no more, yet thou mayest make them so much better, almost as thou canst desire.

"Suppose some man of great credit should say, Sir, you have two hundred acres in such a place, what if I should lay you a hundred more in the midst of them? He would wonder at it, yet because of the credit of him that spake it, he doth not wholly disdain it, and if it could be done he deserved thanks for it, but he doth do it really though not in kind, that advanceth or improves the land but one third part, that makes two acres as good as three, much more he that makes one as good as three, or five, or ten, as before this watering business be done, shall clearly appear, and so I descend to the working out the same. I had forgot another sort of land, which is your boggy quagmire land, no less capable of a mighty improvement, if it fall under the opportunity of floating.

"And so doe but a little consider of the way of both, fitting thy land to thy water, and thy water to thy land, with the truest, naturalest, and properest seasons for bringing it on and taking it off, and thou shalt see an admired issue."

On page 27, he says: "For this seriously observe, that the water running trickling among the grasse and upon the earth, leaving her thickness, soyle, or filth, which I call richness, among the grasse, and upon the earth, and itself runneth away into the drayning trench, and troubles thee no more,

and so the goodnesse of the water is as it were ridled, screened, and strained out into the lands, and the leanesse slideth away with it."

"The Experienced Farmer," by Richard Parkinson, in vol. ii. and page 63, says: "Upon the whole artificial watering of meadows is a most excellent improvement; it robs no dunghill, but raises one for the benefit of other lands. For if a farmer can water ten acres of land, cut the grass, and use it either in stall or fold feeding, he might keep perhaps forty beasts; and by working the manure made by them into a compost, and applying that compost to other lands, he might either have a great deal more hay for the winter, or feed more cattle in the summer."

In "The Complete Grazier," section 2d, on the different modes of improving land, and under the head of Irrigation, it is stated: "that water forming by far the greatest portion of the sap of plants, is absolutely necessary to vegetation; hence, although this fluid is very injurious to land when it soaks into, or stagnates upon it, yet it makes a very great improvement upon land, that is flooded with it, where there is plenty of running water that can be conveyed upon the land and drawn off thence at pleasure.

"The system of irrigation is carried on to the greatest extent in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Hants, &c. and particularly in Gloucestershire, the farmers of which last mentioned county are thus enabled to commence the making of cheese, at least one month sooner than those of other districts, who have not the same opportunity. So highly, indeed is water prized for this purpose in Gloucestershire, that the privilege of keeping up the water for turning corn mills, is regarded as a grievance; and those who have this privilege, obtain high rents for the temporary use of the water. In illustration of this circumstance it may be added, that on the river Churn, which is a branch of the Thames, there are ten corn mills erected on a stretch of five miles of the water's course, which yield annually four hundred pounds. Upon the same stretch there are one thousand acres of meadow, supposed to be improved by irrigation to two pounds per acre of yearly rent above their former value, although they are of necessity but imperfectly watered from the obstruction of the mills; thus producing a difference of one thousand six hundred pounds annual rent in the different mode of using the water!!!

"Further, not only are common meadows greatly enriched, and boggy lands reclaimed by the proper application of water as already hinted, but also its utility is yet more clearly evinced from this circumstance, that from the uncommon forwardness of the grass, the feeding between the months of March and May is worth one guinea an acre; in June one acre of water meadow will yield two tons of hay, which sells, at different times, from twenty five shillings to five pounds per ton, according to the quality and quantity of the herbage, and the extent of the demand; and the eddish, or after-grass, may be valued at fifteen, if not twenty shillings an acre, whether the season be wet or dry.

"Upon the whole, it is evident that irrigation is not only a great improver of land, but is likewise capable of being carried on to the greatest extent in almost every situation, by seizing and making use of the various convenient situations afforded by nature, and by calling in the aid of machinery for conducting water into those situations where it would otherwise be impracticable to flood land."

In Davy's "Agricultural Chemistry," in lecture 7th, it is stated, that "Irrigation, or watering land, is a practice, which, at the first view, appears the reverse of torrefaction; and in general in nature the operation of water is to bring earthy substances into an extreme state of division. But in the artificial watering of meadows, the beneficial effects depend upon many different causes, some chemical, some mechanical.

Water is absolutely essential to vegetation, and when land has been covered by water in the winter, or in the beginning of spring, the moisture that has penetrated deep into the soil, and even the sub-soil, becomes a source of nourishment to the roots of the plant in the summer, and prevents those bad effects that often happen in lands in their natural state, from a long continuance of dry weather.

"When the water used in irrigation has flowed over a calcareous country, it is generally found impregnated with carbonate of lime; and in this state it tends, in many instances, to ameliorate the soil.

"Common river water also generally contains a certain portion of organizable matter, which is much greater after rains, than at other times; and which exists in the largest quantity when the stream rises in a cultivated country.

"Even in cases when the water used for flooding is pure, and free from animal or vegetable substances, it acts by causing the more equable diffusion of nutritive matter existing in the land; and in very cold weather it preserves the tender roots and leaves of the grass from being affected by frost.

"Water is of greater specific gravity at 42 deg. Fahrenheit, than at 32 deg., the freezing point, and hence in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass is rarely below 40 deg., a degree of temperature not at all prejudicial to the living organs of plants.

"In 1804, in the month of March, I examined the temperature in a water meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by a very delicate thermometer. The temperature of the air at seven in the morning was 29 deg. The water was frozen above the grass. The temperature of the soil below the water in which the roots of the grass were fixed, was 43 deg.

"In general, those waters which breed the best fish are the best fitted for watering meadows; but most of the benefits of irrigation may be derived from any kind of water. It is, however, a general principle, that water containing ferruginous impregnations, though possessed of fertilizing effects, when applied to a calcareous soil, are injurious on soils that do not effervesce with acids; and that calcareous waters, which are known by the earthy deposit they afford when boiled, are of most use on silicious soils, or other soils containing no remarkable quantity of carbonate of lime."

I would now request the Hon. Judge to hear the testimony of the celebrated Sinclair, as may be found in the "Code of Agriculture," and as this article may fall into the hands of some farmers, who may not have the book at hand, I shall take the liberty to file as evidence in the case the whole of the seventh section of the third chapter on "Irrigation."

"Water is employed in various ways for the improvement of land. First, by the process of what is strictly called irrigation, when water is made to trickle over the surface. Second, by flooding, when it covers the soil completely for a period of time; and third, by warping, when the water merely acts as a conductor of the warp, or mud, by which the improvement is effected. We shall consider these several processes separately, beginning with irrigation.

"This subject embraces the following particulars:—The objects to which irrigation is applied; the methods of conducting the process; the circumstances necessary to be considered previous to the plan being undertaken; the water best calculated for that purpose; the proper soils and subsoils for irrigated meadows; the effects of climate on irrigation; the expense; the profit; the grasses best adapted for water meadows; the stock fed on them; the making and preserving water meadow hay; the objections which have been urged against irrigation; the advantages attending it, and the improvement of which it is susceptible.

(To be Continued.)

Silk Culturist.

From the New York Cultivator.
Silk Culture.

MR. BUEL—We are happy to find you are not weary of well doing, and each succeeding number of your very interesting paper affording us something new, and brings full conviction of its usefulness by the statements of facts reduced to practice, without which 'nothing can be perfect.' Had we been favored with such a publication fifty years ago, and continued to the present time, we, no doubt, should have arrived at greater perfection in all the variety of mechanism and farming, together with all the minute affairs of employment, which are inseparably connected with the business of life and convenience. Less prejudices, fewer objections given up our traditions to, and the incredulity which still remains on the minds of many would have had existence! 'But better late than never,' the prospect is good, your paper is highly valued and will be liberally supported on the ground you proceed, and for one, I am of opinion you will add

much to its interest in giving a few remarks on the cultivation of the mulberry and silk business. I had given up presenting myself to you on the subject, until *Agricola* came forward in your last number, which gave me a desire to assist him a little: or, should I not be able to help, I hope I may not hinder; and as it is possible many will commence rearing the worms the coming season, who may be unacquainted with the process, to those I would offer a few hints from my own experience, (small as it is;) I find its advantage over all theory. I have raised a few silk worms two seasons, which both hatched on the 22d, 3d and 4th of May, and from a few small leaves of a number of plants set in the garden where they come forward soonest, I kept them alive till kindly supplied occasionally from two miles distance, and notwithstanding the severe frost and drouth during spring and summer before last, they prospered well, and my silk was called beautiful, of which I send you a sample. I advise those who would avoid unnecessary labor in dressing off the tables, that attention is necessary for their health and quality of silk. 1s. To observe they are several days in all getting out, and if we take pains to place all of the 1st day's, 2d and 3d, &c., by themselves on different places, we shall know which will moult first, and all in course will be of equal age, in each parcel, over which I erect materials for their winding after the fourth moulting. I bestowed much less labor on 1200 of this summer, than those of last of 600, in consequence of a machine invented by my boy, of some thin slips of board fastened at each corner, and studded with short points or pegs, half an inch apart, crossing it with twine sufficiently tight to bear up the worms when grown, and I placed my fresh leaves on this thread riddle; they immediately come up from their wilted rubbish, and are nice in a short time; the offal then is soon cleared if none are set for skinning; if so, they will need no food till some time after they are out of their old dress. This simple machine saved me more than half in keeping them clean, and properly separated, for as soon as they are up on the new leaves, then carefully move the frame on a clean place. But after all my care I missed my figure to my sorrow, for I had procured a large quantity of leaves in a wet day, and I did not get them dry enough, which proved fatal to about 200 full grown worms; or, I cannot account for their loss so sudden, as they prospered well through all the change our climate is subject to. I must own: I was surprised to see them prosper on so few leaves, and those from shrubbery; they differ greatly from those raised in my father's house in Connecticut, years ago. I remember they were white and short, and the cocoons were an orange colour; but these are black and brown, and some of a clay white; the last color are those I raised the summer past, whose silk is not so clear and brilliant as that I made from the darkest color summer before last, but I am not able to say which will be the best to raise; it remains for some better informed than myself to decide; but this I am fully convinced of, that the native black mulberry will not only support the worms, but will make handsome cocoons, as it was proved to a demonstration, by a family in this town, who had no other food. I had enough of the kind to last mine a week, on which they fed well, and many would desert the white Italian, so tender and fresh, for those large, thick, rough leaves of the native tree; but I do not test the silk until it is reeled. But all I have seen here of the kind of cocoons are of a light straw color, and long and pointed at one or both ends, and the worms long and very ordinary. —Having spun my subject thus, I ought to begin to apologize, and leave before I weary the Editor's patience, but if he will bear with me a little longer I will just mention to those who have silk to reel, spin and twist, to be sure to keep it wet during the different processes, as it helps to connect the fibres and makes it more firm and smooth; and had we the simple French reel and *doblair* in our houses, we could reel it for the foreign market, or elsewhere, and then should we lay a foundation for future prosperity which D' Homergue peaks of in his essay, where he in his enthusiasm says, America might be what France now is, in point of wealth: that no devastation by sea or land can impoverish her, for he found our advantages over the old countries in the quantity as well as quality, having reeled on his superb French reel, eight pounds of our cocoons, which made as much as 12 pounds of Italian or French. And now, Mr. Editor, permit

me to give you my humble opinion, and you may give it to whom you please, that 20 years rolling round will present these United States a beautiful silk growing and manufacturing country. I risk no more in saying it than the prophet Evans, who foretold 20 years ago, how our canals, our rail-roads and swift flying steamers, should send our friends from north to south, from east to west. It is done. The world jeered him; they scoffed at a Fulton, at a Clinton—they may do the same now. No matter, it harms nothing; only let our enterprising men lend a hand; the work is half done; they will accomplish it, and I shall be happy to see others prosper. I wish not to reach beyond the limits of domestic concerns, and would be as willing to do without silk as any one, but since we will try to wear it, let the ladies be willing to raise it at home, that we may save a million of money, bread stuff, &c., which is sent to other climes for this one luxury. I hope to be informed, through your paper, how the *filosille*, or floss, is best manufactured. Small as my subject may appear, we must have nothing lost, for like the thousands of small streams that enter at last into the vast ocean, so may all the tributaries jointly meet at length in one complicated whole, and in the end prove a blessing to the poor, enhance the property of all classes some way or other, throughout our country, as well as it has those of other climes.

Yours, respectfully,
Greenfield, Nov. 22, 1835.

G. B. W.

Mechanics' Department.

From the Mechanic and Farmer. Manufacture of Lumber.

Such have been the loose and vague calculations which have, until within a few years, been made of the extent and value of our pine forest, and the low rate at which it has been estimated, that but little thought has been bestowed upon the economy of its manufacture. To get a large amount of boards, joist, timber, &c. to market, has been the main point: to this object all energies have been enlisted. Those who have been employed in its manufacture, have, generally, been those who have penetrated farthest into the forest, and finding there, what to them appeared an inexhaustible supply, they have been regardless of how much was wasted, provided a large quantity could be got to the mills. Nor did this wasteful and destructive spirit stop here, but continued in the sawing, rafting, and through the whole operation, until it was thrown into the market. These proceedings have, in fact, become a matter of history in the lumber trade, and it is not a rare story to hear that several thrifty pines have frequently been felled, merely as "skids," on which to fall a good large pine suitable for logs, and then left to decay.—Our object in alluding to this, is not for the purpose of finding fault with what has been done while the value of our timber was not appreciated, but to show that as the price of "stumpage" has risen from two to four and five dollars a thousand, there should be greater economy used in the manufacture of lumber. We are happy in saying that this subject has engaged the attention of practical men, and that in a visit we last week made to the Steam Mill, erected the last season, a short distance from this city, by Mr. Hazen Mitchell and others, a great improvement was visible, both in the quality of the boards, and the saving of time and timber. The improvements consist in having the surface of the boards much smoother than heretofore, and in being rid of the rough "stubshod;" a great saving too, is made by using thin cast steel saws, which work in one gate with a gang admitting three, five, ten, or more. While we were there, there were three saws at work in one log. The difference in the cut may seem small at first, but when we think of what is often the case, a cut of a quarter of an inch and frequently more, reduced one half, it will not appear trifling: then too, the old method of marking boards by scoring in with the marking iron, to a great depth, has been remedied by a firm, delicate mark, without injuring that part of the board where the mark is made.

A gang of saws, travelling through a log, we believe has never before been put in practice on this river, and it affords us pleasure, as it must every friend of our prosperity, to find that they work well. One of the greatest obstructions, and what

has appeared an obstacle to their introduction, has been the fear that the cuttings or dust, would clog them; however this might be the case in the old mode of the erect and fixed saw, (if we may use the term) it has been remedied in the Mill we visited, by a vibrating motion given to the saw, by causing it to retreat on its ascending, so as to avoid bringing the cuttings to the top of the log. This motion is effected by having the saw-gate or frame extend to the principal or crank-wheel, from the crank of which a shaft extends to the bottom of the saw-gate; which gate, instead of running in an upright groove, (the old method) runs on four short iron rods—two above the log, and two below; those below the log, are secured at the top to the flooring of the Mill by hinges, so that the shaft causes them to advance and retreat, as the action of the cranks; which cranks as in other Mills, give motion to the saws. We have used our own terms in this description, and may not perhaps be perfectly understood. Our lecture on the manufacture of lumber, is likely to turn out to be a description of a saw mill! However, having got so far, we have only to request those engaged in the extensive and important branch of business—the manufacture of lumber—to keep pace with the times. One word more in reference to the Mill, and we have done. As a place of neatness, and convenience, it is worthy of note. The frame work of the building is one of the best specimens of the application of truss work we have ever noticed, and is well worthy the study of carpenters, whether they are or are not masters of their business. It was framed by one of our citizens, Mr. Timothy H. Morse.

Now for it!—One John Thomas, "Naval Architect," gives notice in the Louisville Advertiser, that he has invented a wheel which will move perpetually by the "force of gravity" alone. It is formed of different circles, and the power and constant motion are to be produced by fourteen quadrantals, each revolving on its own axis, and so arranged as alternately to move their centres of gravity to and from the centre of motion.

Bead Making.

The following account of the curious process of bead making, in Venice, from Silliman's Journal of science, we think cannot fail to interest our readers. The simple and expeditious method by which vast quantities of glass beads, even of the most diminutive size, are made, is an admirable illustration of the ingenuity of man.

In the first shop to which they conducted us, (says the traveller who gives the account,) we found a large reverberatory furnace in the centre, with a basin of liquid vitreous matter. A workman put in the end of an iron rod, and whirling it slowly around, until a sufficient quantity of matter had attached itself, he withdrew the rod, and formed the mass into a hollow cone about six inches in diameter, the apex being attached to his rod. Another workman had been doing the same thing at an adjacent opening, and the bases of the two cones being now brought together and united, a quantity of air was thus enclosed. As soon as the junction was perfected, they carried the mass to one side of the chamber, and here strips of wood were laid cross-wise along a passage, and each one holding his rod in hand, they began to walk rapidly in opposite directions. As they did so, the glass drew out, and in less than a minute they had a tube of uniform bore, and about 150 feet in length. This one was of about the thickness of a quill; for the smallest beads, they increase the pace to a pretty rapid trot. When a sufficient number of these tubes are formed, they are broken into lengths of about 27 inches, and are then carried to an adjoining building, called the assorting house. Here they are assorted, the workmen being able from the feeling only, to arrange them in different boxes according to their thickness and colors. From this house they are now carried to another, where the laborers are mostly women and boys. Each one is seated in front of a kind of anvil, having in the right hand a thin plate of steel, nearly triangular in shape, and with a blunt edge. In the left he takes as many of the tubes as will form a single layer between the thumb and fore finger, and advancing their ends against a measure on the anvil, by a dexterous use of the steel, breaks off from each

tube a piece of sufficient length for a bead. The bits fall into a box, and are about twice as long as the thickness of the bead, (if a common one) is intended to be.

The next operation I thought the most interesting one. The boxes are carried into a large chamber with a furnace in the centre of it. A substance which I took to be ashes is moistened and made into a paste, and the bits of tubes are worked about in it, until the holes are completely filled. They are then put into a sheet iron cylinder, about 18 inches in length and a foot in width, with an iron handle to it, and about twice as much sand being added, the cylinder is thrust into the furnace and subjugated to a rotary motion. In a short time, the glass becomes soft and yielding; the paste in the holes keeps the bits from being compressed, and from an elongated they assume a spherical shape: when this is done the paste is worked out, by the sand, and the latter penetrating into the holes the hard, sharp edges are rounded and smoothed, and the beads are soon brought to the shape in which we see them in the market. When cooled, the sand is sifted from them, and after being rubbed in a cloth for the purpose of brightening them, they are fit for use.

The quantity manufactured is very great. They are worked up into ladies' bags, sashes, watch-guards, shawls, and even caps, &c.; and as these are tastefully displayed, a bead shop along the piazza of St. Mark's is a very pretty object.

Legislature of Maine.

Tuesday, March 15.

IN SENATE. The bill to prohibit the emission and circulation of Bank notes of a small denomination was taken up, the question being upon the adoption of an amendment offered yesterday by Mr Merrow, extending the time for prohibiting one dollar bills to the first of June next.

Mr Jarvis called for the gentleman's reasons.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was taken and decided in the affirmative as follows:—*Yeas 13.—Nays 12.*

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided as follows:—*Yeas 21.—Nays 4.*

(The Bill, as it passed, prohibits banks from issuing bills less than three dollars after the passage of the act, and less than five dollars after the first of June next. It also prohibits all persons from passing or receiving bills less than two dollars from and after the first of June next, or three dollars after the first of October next, or five dollars after the first of June, 1837, and makes the penalty \$10 for the first offence, and \$20 for each repetition, the fine to go to the informer: the prohibited bills, however, may be paid into any bank.)

HOUSE. An act to abolish imprisonment for debt was twice and Tuesday next assigned for a 3d reading.

"Small Bill" Bill came from the Senate amended and passed to be engrossed as amended. The House adopted the amendment (see Senate's proceedings) by the following vote:—*Yeas 95.—Nays 54.*

Wednesday, March 16.

IN SENATE. Resolve to amend the Constitution relative to bail was taken up.

On motion of Mr Severance the question of passing the resolves to be engrossed was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr Johnson the question was taken on each of the resolves separately.

The question on the first resolve, which submits the question of amendment, was decided in the negative as follows (the constitution requiring two thirds of both Houses shall vote in favor)—*Yeas—Messrs. Fish Jarvis, Kelsey, Latham, Manter, McIntire, Miller, Pierce, Purinton, Robinson, Severance, Spear, Staples, Strickland, Talbot—15.*

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clark, Frye, Greene, Jewett, Johnson, Merrow, Swift, Weeks—9.

The question on the second resolve was then decided in the negative unanimously.

HOUSE. The Resolve relating to the discussion of slavery in the State of Maine was taken up, Mr Holmes of Alfred addressed the House in favor of its passage.

Mr Holmes of Winthrop made a few remarks, dissenting from the doctrines of the Resolutions,

particularly the last one, which declares that the discussion of the question of the Abolition of Slavery has been arrested by a decided expression of public disapprobation.

The question was then taken on passing the Resolutions, and they were passed by a vote of 153 in favor and 11 against.

Thursday, March 17.

IN SENATE. Mr Fish, laid on the table, a bill allowing additional pay (\$200) to the Justices of the Supreme Court, which was read once and to-morrow assigned for a 2d reading.

*Passed to be enacted—*Bill to incorporate the Readfield, Winthrop and Cobboscocontee Canal and Railroad Company.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr Richardson of Portland ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking measures to ascertain the state of pauperism in this State.

Wednesday next is assigned for the second reading of the Resolve relating to Capital Punishment.

Resolves authorizing the Board of Internal Improvements to commence a Geological Survey of the State, were taken up. Mr Parris of Buckfield moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr Holmes of Winthrop called for the reasons of the gentleman for making that motion.

Mr Parris replied that he thought the reasons ought to come from the other side—some reasons should be given why the Resolves should pass.

Mr Hobbs moved to postpone further consideration until Wednesday next, which prevailed.

Friday, March 18.

IN SENATE. The bill to incorporate the Augusta Savings Institution was amended in concurrence and passed to be engrossed.

Bill concerning Stud Horses and Jacks was read a second time and laid on the table.

The Bill to prohibit the emission and circulation of bank notes of a small denomination came up for a final passage. On motion of Mr Johnson, the question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays and was decided in the affirmative: yeas 19, nays Messrs Purinton, Robinson, and Severance.

HOUSE. An Act to prohibit the emission and circulation of small bills, was taken up. Mr Woodman of Wilton spoke against the bill. It was passed to be enacted by a vote taken by yeas and nays, of 94 to 70.

*Finally passed—*Resolve concerning the sale of land belonging to the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Resolve appropriating \$1000 for building a road from Brighton to Moosehead Lake was taken up, and after some debate it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 99 to 61.

Saturday, March 19.

IN SENATE. The Senate concurred in the indefinite postponement of the bill allowing costs to persons tried for criminal offences and acquitted, in certain cases.

Bill to regulate innholders and common victualers, was read a second time.

HOUSE. Mr. Hamlin laid on the table a bill to prohibit arrests and prevent Courts from trying causes on the 4th of July—Mr Holmes suggested that it would be well that there should be the same prohibition on days of election—The bill was read twice and committed to a select committee.

The House adhered to its former vote passing an act to prohibit public executions.

Monday, March 21.

IN SENATE. Message from the Governor, transmitting a resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States in such manner that the election of President and Vice President shall in no case go to the Senate and House of Representatives. Read once and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill allowing additional pay to the Judges of the Supreme Court was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Mr. Holmes of Alfred laid on the table resolves in favor of the location of an Arsenal of construction and depot of arms in this State and in Augusta.

He explained his reasons for offering the Resolves—there were six Arsenals of construction to be established, two of which were unlocated—he thought it a favorable time for the Legislature to express the claims of Maine to have war materials made deposited here for the protection of our fron-

tier—the Resolves were read and passed to be engrossed.

The Resolves in relation to the discussion of the abolition of slavery, in the State of Maine, having been passed to be engrossed, and the question being upon passing them to be enacted, Mr. Holmes of Winthrop, stated that he wished to present a *Remonstrance* against their passage. The *Remonstrance* was read, and on motion to print, was negatived by a vote of 114 to 3—it was then laid on the table, and the Resolves passed to be enacted.

*Finally passed—*Resolve concerning Col. Long's Report—Concerning the Shire Town in the County of Hancock—making appropriations for military purposes.

Summary.

FIRE. We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. P. Hewett of Livermore was destroyed by fire one morning last week. The fire is supposed to have caught by putting ashes into an iron vessel and setting the vessel into a barrel. Most of the furniture was saved. Several small children suffered considerable from the cold, having to leave their beds without their clothes. No insurance.

FAST. The Governor and Council have appointed Thursday the 21st day of April next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeit \$5 Bills of the Kenduskeag Bank at Bangor, are in circulation. An attempt has been made to pass them in Portland. Ebenezer Harlow of Paris, has been arrested charged with the offence.

Destructive Fire. Three lives lost—34 Horses Burnt.

At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a range of one story wooden stables in the centre of the square bounded by the third avenue and eleventh street, which made such rapid progress that in a short period of time the whole were levelled with the ground, and 34 or 40 horses, which they contained, were burnt alive.

The distress and agony of the sufferers, evinced by their deafening cries and contortions of body were heart rending to the beholders, who were unable to render them assistance.

These horses with six carriages, harnesses, &c., together with a large quantity of hay and provender, which were also destroyed, formed a portion of the property attached to the Bowery line of omnibuses, owned by John Murphy.

A small wooden house, and a two story brick front dwelling, the latter belonging to Mr. Murphy, were also destroyed. An adjoining three story dwelling house sustained considerable injury incident to its proximity to the fire. Mr. Murphy, it is stated, was without insurance.

P. S. We have since learned that three persons lost their lives at this disastrous fire, viz. Patrick O'Dougherty and John Mahon, Irish laborers, and a lad whose name we have not heard.—*New York Commercial of Wednesday.*

Marriages.

In Castine W. B. Holmes, Esq. of Alfred, to Miss Phebe W. Little.

In Gardiner, Mr. George Warren to Miss Julia T. Hutchinson.

In Minot, Mr. Charles Beale, of Bangor, to Miss Laura Chandler, of M.

In Lincolnville, Mr. Abel Walker to Miss Isabella Martin.

Deaths.

In Turner, a child of Mr. Alvan Leavitt, aged 10 months.

In Sumner, Mr. Ezra Stevens, aged 25.

In Buxton, Daniel Appleton, Esq. aged 91.

In Gardiner, Mr. Ichabod Plaisted, aged 72.

In Wiscasset, suddenly, Mr. Wilmot Cutter, aged 30.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	1 75	2 00
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 37	12 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	9 25	10 00
prime,	"	7 37	7 62
Bacon, (American)	pound	25	27
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	2 87	3 00
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 75	7 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria,	"	7 50	7 62
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	95
southern flat do.	"	85	87
white	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	1 06
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	70	75
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000 lbs	"	25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	22 00	24 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	10	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	13	14
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 20	1 25
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	24 00	25 00
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel		
Red Top,	"	75	90
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	14
southern and western,	"	11	12
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	23	33
Potatoes,	bushel	30	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY March 14.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market 430 Beef Cattle, 20 pair Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 340 Sheep. About 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were hardly supported for a like quality; the extra cattle generally were probably better than those reported last week. We notice a single ox taken for 48s; and two or three yoke at 45s. We quote first quality at 39s a 42s 9d; second do. at 33s a 36s; third do. 28s a 32s.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$53, 65, 66 1-2, 70, 82 1-2 and 85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$18, 20, 23, 28 and 30.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at 27s, 30s, 32s a 36s.

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinion, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

For Sale or to Let,

The thorough bred Improved Durham Short Horned Bull *Maine Denton*, 6 years old next May, of a pleasant disposition, and a good stock getter.

Also, the Bull *Goldfinder*, 7-8 improved blood, two years old this spring.

Also, the Stallion horse *Boliver*, five years old next May. Said horse is of a good form and size, and is a descendant of the best bloods that have been introduced into this country.

THOMAS PIERCE.

Readfield, March 16, 1836.

Wanted Immediately,

A smart active BOY to learn the Printing business. Enquire at this office.

Trees, Seeds, &c.

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated Silk district in Italy.

75 lbs. White Mulberry Seed of American growth. 60,000 Chinese Mulberry Cuttings, perfectly prepared for planting.

2,500 Chinese Mulberries of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the White Mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood—price \$50 per 100. These trees are planted in an orchard which it is necessary now to remove.

35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at from \$25 to \$30 per 100, and some of larger sizes at \$37 per 100.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Roses, Bulbous Roots, &c., the collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant.

Double Dohlias, above 500 most splendid varieties, and comprising 200 very rare and superb kinds, not to be found elsewhere in the Union.

Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, an immense collection, comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the Catalogue.

20 bushels of the celebrated Chevalier Barley.

1000 lbs. Early Crimson Clover, or Trifolium incarnatum.

2,000 lbs. White Dutch Clover.

20 bushels Talavera Wheat.

10 " Venetian do.

100 " Early Angus and Hopetown Oats, the latter weighing 44 lbs. per bushel.

160 bushels Orchard Grass Seed.

75 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

130 " Italian Rye Grass.

100 " Pacey's perennial Rye Grass, (very valuable.)

2,000 lbs. finest provence Lucerne.

20 bushels new white Field Beans very productive.

300 bushels early Nonpareil Lancashire pink-eye, Taylor's Forty-fold, and other celebrated Potatoes.

25 bushels Potatoe Onions.

Also field Burnet—St Fain or Esparcette—Large Riga Flax—Lentiles Netches—Millet—Yellow Clover—Superior large variety of Teasels.

2 new varieties of Castor Oil Beans—Weld Wood, Madder, &c.

Orders sent direct per mail, will receive immediate attention, and seeds in any quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Linnean Gardens and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New York.

Hallowell Female High School.

MISS PAINE and MISS WEBB will commence their Spring Term, on the first Monday in April next.

Spanish, French, and Mezzotinto Shading taught. Hallowell, Feb. 18, 1836.

Notice.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that LEVI J. GILBERT, my son, has a lawful right to trade for himself from this time, until he is twenty one years of age, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting for the future, and that I nor my creditors have no right to any of his earnings, with the exception of an agreement of said Levi J. Gilbert and myself made December 15, 1835. HENRY GILBERT. Leeds, Feb. 24, 1836.

Greenleaf's



Patent Cheese Press.

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by

JOS. G. MOODY.

Augusta, January 15, 1836.

Book Binding.

Palmer and Washburn.

BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, GARDINER, ME.,

WILL execute Book Binding in all its various branches, in good style, and in a faithful manner.

Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, old Books rebound, and periodicals, literary works, &c., bound in a handsome manner, at short notice.

All orders for Binding left at this office, will be forwarded and promptly executed.

Feb. 24, 1836.

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Notice.

The Copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Daniel Carr, and those having demands against the firm to present them to him for settlement.

DANIEL CARR,
JOHN R. SHAW.

Winthrop, Feb. 24, 1836.

SCOTCH OATS for sale at this office.

Poetry.

From the Laurel.

THE DILEMA. By O. W. Holmes.

Now, by the blessed Paphian queen,
Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen;
By every name I cut on bark
Before my morning star grew dark;
By Hymen's torch, by Cupid's dart,
By all that thrills the beating heart;
The bright black eye, the melting blue,—
I cannot choose between the two.

I had a vision in my dreams;
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung.
I asked the hue of every eye
That bade each luckless lover die;
Ten livid lips said, heavenly blue,
And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron, which she deemed
With fairest light of beauty beamed;
She answered, some thought both were fair—
Give her blue eyes and golden hair.
I might have liked her judgment well,
But as she spoke, she rung the bell,
And all her girls, nor small nor few,
Came marching in—their eyes were blue.

I asked a maiden; back she flung
The locks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as a diamond in the sun,
On me, until, beneath its rays,
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
She looked at me; what could she mean?

Ah! many lids Love lurks between,
Nor heeds the coloring of his screen;
And when his random arrows fly,
The victim falls, but knows not why.
Gaze not upon his shield of jet,
The shaft upon the string is set;
Look not beneath his azure veil
Though every limb were cased in mail.

Well both might make the martyr break
The chain that bound him to the stake,
And both, with but a single ray,
Can melt our very hearts away;
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rock the beam;
But that is dearest, all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XIV.

It is desirable to consider, somewhat more in detail, the nature of those temptations which assail the youthful mind. When we speak of temptation it is natural to connect with it the idea of gross and disgusting immoralities. The word, I am aware, is generally used in this sense; but it is my design to consider it in a more enlarged view, that I may embrace a class of persons, who claim a freedom from base and sensual appetites, but who are nevertheless the victims of ruinous temptation.

I have spoken of wealth and fame as the great absorbing objects of youthful anticipation. This thirst for gain, and this spirit of accumulating property, generally operate as a barrier against the gross vices to which the idle are addicted. Such is the constitution of the mind, that, by having one ruling passion, it becomes comparatively indifferent to inferior impulses. Thus, when the desire of wealth, or the thirst for honorable distinction, takes full possession of a man, it often raises him above the influence of mere animal pleasures; and I have known those, who, by acquiring such a controlling spirit, have been lifted from the degradation of the sensualist.

But are there no temptations connected with the pursuit of riches, or the stirring strife of ambition? Those who are enlisted in such pursuits, often look down with pity and disgust on the mere voluptuary, as if the sphere in which they moved, were a guaranty against the influence of disreputable deeds. But those pursuits, honorable as we may concede them to be, are the occasions of temptation and

sin, as real, if not as gross, as those of the sensualist.

I might first inquire, whether to make wealth the great object to which all our energies are devoted, be not an occasion of tempting us to ruin? In the affections and desires of the human soul, one object will predominate. That 'no man can serve two masters,' is as true when applied to earthly objects and pursuits, as when applied to the service of God and the world. You cannot be supremely devoted to the acquisition of wealth, and at the same time supremely enlisted in the race for honorable distinction. Nor can you be entirely absorbed with the love of fame, and equally devoted to the amassing of riches. You need not be told, that if two rival pursuits cannot claim an equal share of your attention, it is utterly impossible you should love your Creator supremely, and yet set your highest affections upon any terrestrial object.

The temptation which wealth and fame spread for your feet, is such, that compliance detracts not from your influence or acceptableness among your fellow-men. They regard you as following a lawful occupation, or pursuing an honorable career. They analyze not your motives: and if they did, they would often render a favorable verdict where a more discriminating judge, He who holds the balances of the sanctuary, would pronounce you wanting. Still the temptation is a real one, and in the sight of Him who claims your supreme regard, compliance involves the soul in guilt and subjects it to his eternal displeasure. I am now supposing that you render to every man his due, and pass along with the consent and approbation of the community. I do not suppose you dishonest, in your dealings, nor oppressive in your demands. I am not attributing to you envy at the success of a competitor, nor a haughty and domineering spirit while in the possession of power. You are considered merely as a worshiper of Mammon, or a devotee of worldly elevation; rejecting the claims of your Creator upon your highest regard, and transferring the whole soul to wealth or to power.

You must acknowledge that there is something in the successful pursuits of these objects, calculated thus to seduce, absorb, and rivet the mind. Look at the man who experiences what are generally termed reverses of fortune. If he has given his highest regard to earthly grandeur; if he has sought it in the pageantry of wealth, or at the post of honorable distinction: and if he now finds his expectations suddenly blasted, what a vacuity marks his countenance, and what a desolation broods over his soul. He had fixed his hopes no higher than earth, and placed his affections on the distinctions which she holds out; and as those hopes are blighted, there is nothing left but despair; and as the objects of his affection are gone, his mental energies are wasted in self reproach. Here is an evidence, that pursuits, which under certain circumstances are lawful and honorable, may become the occasion of temptation and ruin. There is no difference, in the effect upon the mind, between him who is successful, and him who is unsuccessful, and him who is disappointed. If both have made those pursuits the great end of their being, both have become involved in the same criminality, and the only difference is, that he who is unsuccessful, has the misery of disappointment, to give additional pungency to the goadings of conscience.

The successful candidate for wealth or fame, having overlooked the more important interests of another world, finds a drawback upon his exultations, arising not only from numerous and vexatious cares, but from the consciousness of having set aside the claims of his Creator. The temptation was alike irresistible. They sought an earthly portion, and despised the heavenly inheritance. They preferred the service of the world to the service of God.—They were strongly tempted to this by the impulse within, and by objects without; and while no gross immoralities attach to their character, they fall under condemnation of that law, which enjoins upon us all, supreme devotion to our Creator.

In the pursuit of wealth or fame, this one danger, and an insidious one it is, lies in your pathway and demands a cautious eye. Remember, that 'no man can serve two masters;' no man, while loving the world supremely, can love God. 'For if any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him.' Yield to temptation on this point and you

yield all. You do not in the eye of the world become disreputable; you do not lose the respect and confidence of society; but you forfeit the favor of God, and the fruition of heaven.

Augusta High School.

INSTRUCTION will commence at this Institution on the 15th of April next, under the superintendence of Professor ALLEN late of the Seminary at Cazanovia, New York, assisted by his sister Miss R. CLIFFORD ALLEN who is now at the head of the Female Department in that Seminary. Both of these individuals are highly distinguished as teachers, and the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in being able to commence instruction under so favorable auspices.

In the MALE DEPARTMENT will be taught all the branches of learning necessary to fit young men for College, or qualify them for the business of life, including instruction not only in the ancient languages, but also in French, Spanish, Italian and German.

In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries in the Country, including the modern languages—painting—drawing and the ornamental branches of education.

Board may be had at a reasonable rate a few rods from the school. Applications for admission to be made on or before the 1st day of April next to either of the following named gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution—viz. Hon. Reuel Williams, John Potter, James Hall, Doct. Cyrus Briggs, Elias Craig, jr., Allen Lambard, and James L. Child.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES L. CHILD,

Sec'y of Aug. H. School.

Augusta, March 7, 1836.

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Clover Seed.

The subscriber has for sale CLOVER SEED of the growth of the year 1834 and '35, by the cask or retail.

JAMES FILLEBROWN.

Readfield Corner, March 14, 1836.

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Take Notice.

The account book of GEORGE W. STANLEY, Esq. wherein the charges for the use of his Stud Horses from the year 1828 to 1834 are made, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection.—And all persons who are indebted thereon are hereby notified that if their accounts are settled within sixty days from this date, no cost will be taxed to them, but all persons who neglect this opportunity to pay until after that time may expect to be sued without mercy.

SETH MAY.

February, 25th, 1831.

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor.

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

Plaster Paris, &c.

The subscriber has on hand 1000 Casks Ground Plaster Paris of superior quality. Great pains having been taken by an experienced person in selecting the Plaster for the Lubec Manufacturing Company. Also 3000 bushels Liverpool SALT—20 hogsheds retailing Molasses—Fish—Tar—Rosin Together with a general assortment of West India Goods, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1835.

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